

The Polynesian.

Vol. XV.

The Polynesian;
Published Weekly at Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.
CHARLES GORDON HOPKINS, Editor.

BUSINESS CARDS.
W. A. ALDRICH,
Importer and Dealer in General Merchandise,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.

BISHOP & CO.,
BANKERS.
Office in the East corner of "Makee's Block," on
Kauhanuani street, Honolulu.

WILLIAM BEADLE,
FARRIER & GENERAL BLACKSMITH.
Marine Street, opposite the Flour Mill.

C. BREWER 21,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.

CASTLE & COOKE,
Importers & Wholesale and Retail Dealers
in General Merchandise.

JAS. A. BURDICK,
COOPER AND GAUGER.
Begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he
has recommenced his Coopering Business at the stand
corner of Fort and Hotel streets, and respectfully solicits
a share of the public patronage. All orders promptly
attended to.

G. CLARK,
Dealer in DRY and FANCY GOODS,
HOTEL STREET.

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AUCTIONEER,
Honolulu, Oahu.

Hawaiian Flour Company,
J. P. EVERETT,
TREASURER AND AGENT.

W. FISCHER,
Cabinet Maker and French Polisher,
Hotel street, opposite the Government House.

D. N. FLITNER,
CONTINUES his old business of the new store on
Kauhanuani street.

DR. FORD'S
Office and Drug Store, Queen Street, near the
Market.

GILMAN & CO.,
Ship Chandlery and General Agents,
Lahaina, Maui, S. I.

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Attorney at Law,
Office Kauhanuani Street,
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LATE SURGEON UNITED STATES NAVY
Consulting Physician to Sick American Seamen,
AND GENERAL PRACTITIONER.

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H. HACKFELD & CO.,
General Commission Agents & Ship Chandlery
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.

E. HOFFMANN,
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Office in the New Drug Store, corner of Kauhanuani and
Queen streets, Makee & Anthony's Block.

S. HOFFMEYER,
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Dealer in Ship Chandlery and General Mer-
chandise.

VON HOLT & HEUCK,
General Commission Merchants,
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.

GEORGE G. HOWE,
Lumber Merchant,
Lumber Yard Corner of Queen and Nuuanu
streets, Honolulu.

S. JOHNSON,
HOUSE CARPENTER, & C.,
King Street, nearly opposite the Bethel.

Honolulu Medical Hall.
DR. McKIBBIN, SURGEON, & C.

KRULL & MOLL,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
Kauhanuani st., Makee & Anthony's Block.

JAMES LOCKWOOD,
TIN AND COPPER SMITH,
LAHAINA, MAUI.

BUSINESS CARDS.

NEW COOPERAGE!
LEWIS & NORTON,
COOPERS.
KING STREET, HONOLULU.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD INFORM THEIR FRIENDS,
Shippers and the public generally, that they will be
happy, at all times, to greet them at their New Shop on King
street, corner of Bethel street, near the Sailor's Home. Also
at their old stand, on Fort street, two doors below the Drug
Store of Dr. Judd. All orders with which they may be fa-
vored, will be cheerfully received and promptly attended to.

Particular Attention paid to Gauging.
Terms moderate.
JAMES L. LEWIS,
GEORGE W. NORTON.

MELCHERS & CO.,
Commission Merchants and Ship Chandlers
Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.

STONE STORE, corner of Kauhanuani and Merchants. Money
advanced on favorable terms for Bills of Exchange on
the United States, England, or France.

MOSSMAN & SON,
Bakers, Grocers and Dealers in Dry Goods
Nuuanu St. Honolulu, Oahu, S. I.

B. PITMAN,
Dealer in Ship Chandlery and General
Merchandise.

Byron's Bay, Hilo, Hawaii.
Ships supplied with General Recruits, Wood, &c., at the
shortest notice, and most reasonable terms in exchange for
bills or goods shipped to the market. Wanted, Whaler's
bills on the United States or Europe, for which money will
be advanced on favorable terms.

C. A. & H. F. POOR,
Importers & Commission Merchants,
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ROBERT C. JANION,
Merchant and Commission Agent,
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.

GODFREY RHODES,
Wholesale Dealer in
WINE and SPIRITS, ALE and PORTER,
Near the Post-Office, Honolulu.

C. P. SAMSON & CO.,
DEALERS IN CHINA GOODS
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.

B. F. SNOW,
General Commission Merchant,
Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands.

THOMAS SPENCER,
Ship Chandler and Commission Merchant
HONOLULU, OAHU, S. I.

THOMPSON & NEVILLE,
BLACKSMITHS,
Opposite the Custom House.

UTAI & AHEE,
Wholesale Merchants,
Agents for the Aiko and Iwo Sugar Plan-
tations, Hilo, Hawaii.

CHARLES W. VINCENT,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
THE UNDERSIGNED would inform his friends and the
public, that he has removed his Carpenter Shop to the
premises on Fort street, opposite the store of C. Brewer
2d, and would solicit that patronage heretofore so lib-
erally bestowed. All orders in the various branches of
Building, Plans, Specifications and contracts attended to
with promptness and dispatch.

WM. WEBSTER,
Land Agent to His Majesty.
Office in the King's Garden, Beritania Street

GEORGE WILLIAMS,
ACCOUNTANT AND CONVEYANCER.
Honolulu, H. I.

J. WORTH,
Dealer in General Merchandise,
Hilo, Hawaii.

AGENT FOR LLOYD'S.
THE UNDERSIGNED begs to notify to Merchants, Ship-
owners, and Shippers, that he has received the appoint-
ment of AGENT for these islands for Lloyd's, London.
Particulars apply at the office of C. C. HARRIS.

AGENT FOR THE
Liverpool Underwriters' Association.
THE UNDERSIGNED begs to notify to Merchants, Ship-
owners and Shippers, that he has received the appoint-
ment of AGENT for these islands for the Liverpool Under-
writers' Association.

HONOLULU AGENCY
Hamburg, Bremen, Fire Insurance Company.
The undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above
Company at this place, and are now prepared to insure
ships against fire in and about Honolulu. Full particu-
lars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

**The Northern Assurance Company, (Estab-
lished 1836.)**
FOR FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE AT HOME AND
abroad.

KRULL & MOLL,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
Kauhanuani st., Makee & Anthony's Block.

JAMES LOCKWOOD,
TIN AND COPPER SMITH,
LAHAINA, MAUI.

HONOLULU, FEBRUARY 26, 1859.

Foreign Business Cards.

GRENNAN & CRANNEY,
CAMAÑO ISLAND,
Puget Sound, Washington Territory.

MANUFACTURERS and SHIPPERS of
Timber, and Sawed Lumber, of all sizes, Piles, Square
Timber, and Seven Lumber, of all dimensions. Are prepared
to furnish cargoes at short notice, deliverable at their Steam
Saw Mill, or at San Francisco. For terms, apply as above, or
in San Francisco, to SAMUEL PRICE & CO. Agents.

MORUET & MERRILL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
AUCTIONEERS.
AGENTS OF THE

Regular Dispatch Line of Honolulu Packets.
Particular attention paid to forwarding and transhipment of
merchandise, sale of whaler's bills, and other exchange,
insurance of merchandise and specie under open policies, sup-
plying whalerships, chartering ships, etc.

CHARLES BREWER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Boston, U. S.

B. F. DENNISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Whitcomb, Bellingham Bay, W. T.

DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDRY.
PHELPS & DALTON, Boston.

L. P. FISHER, Agent, : : San Francisco.
Orders solicited for Type, Leads, Rules, &c.

HOTELS & C.
Joe Roderick is on Hand!
THIS SEASON AT HIS WELL KNOWN
RESTAURANT

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.
HENRY MACFARLANE begs
to acquaint his friends and gentlemen arriving
in Honolulu, that his hotel will be found to
possess every requisite accommodation. Wines
and Spirits, Ale and Porter of superior quality. Su-
perior Billiard Tables and Bowling Alleys. Hot, cold
and shower Baths. Corner of Beritania and Nuuanu streets.
Honolulu, Sept. 21, 1858.—19-19

HOTEL DE FRANCE—French Hotel.
VICTOR CHANCEREL, Proprietor,
begs to inform his friends and the public gener-
ally, that he has made extensive improvements in
his hotel premises, that he now has accommoda-
tions for guests of every description. Also, at-
tached, a Billiard Saloon, fitted up in superior style. Sleeping
Rooms on the premises for families or single gentlemen.
The bar is supplied with the choicest wines and liquors, and
the proprietor, gratified for the liberal patronage heretofore en-
dowed to him, begs to assure the public that no pains will be spared
to give satisfaction to them and to strangers visiting Hon-
olulu. COLD and WARM BATHS.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Corner of Nuuanu and Hotel streets.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Proprietor of the above establish-
ment, would inform his friends and the public, that with
his extensive stock of the best brands of Wines and Liquors,
and his comfortable and well furnished rooms, he is prepared
to receive and entertain his friends and strangers visiting Hon-
olulu. COLD and WARM BATHS.

THE WHITE HOUSE Hotel.
W. M. PRADSON begs to inform his friends and the public
generally, that he has made great improvements on his
premises, and that he now has every accommodation for Board-
ing and Lodging. Rooms to be let, furnished or unfurnished
at short notice, on reasonable terms. Whaler's Bills
wanted.

THOMPSON & NEVILLE,
BLACKSMITHS,
Opposite the Custom House.

UTAI & AHEE,
Wholesale Merchants,
Agents for the Aiko and Iwo Sugar Plan-
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Kauhanuani st., Makee & Anthony's Block.

JAMES LOCKWOOD,
TIN AND COPPER SMITH,
LAHAINA, MAUI.

HOUSES, LANDS, & C.

To Let.
FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS OR MORE, ON
reasonable terms, that portion of LOT OF LAND,
situated on Waikiki Plain (adjoining the lots on Tho-
mas Square), and belonging, in fee simple, to Mr. Joseph
Henry Ray.

For Sale or Lease.
THE AMERICAN HOUSE, ON THE CORNER OF KING
and Maunakea streets, occupied by Dr. McKibbin.

FOR SALE OR RENT!
THE CORAL STORE ON THE CORNER OF MER-
chant and Kahanuani streets, occupied by Dr. McKibbin.

For Sale or Lease.
THAT NEW AND COMMODIOUS RETAIL STORE ON
Maunakea street, facing Hotel street, in Honolulu, late-
ly occupied by E. Hoffmann 2d. Enquire of

The Polynesian.
[From the P. C. Advertiser.]
LATER DETAILS.

From the Volcano on Hawaii.
MR. EDITOR:—At a time when all information
relating to the eruption is eagerly received, a
brief sketch of what the company to which I be-
longed, saw and did, may be interesting to your
readers, particularly as we reached the source by
a route different from that taken by any other
party.

At length we were obliged to send back our horses
and pack oxen, and proceed on foot. Our guide
then led us in a direction about E. S. E. across
a rugged tract of clinkers to a cave, eight miles
from Waio, where we encamped for the night.

This cave had formed part of the channel of a
subterranean stream, which left a series of deep
caverns, fissures and pits to mark its course.

The pit into which Alexander Smith fell was not
two rods from our camp, being completely conceal-
ed by underbrush, and from 25 to 30 feet deep.

It was quite dark at the time, and few if any of us
suspected the existence of such a black chasm
only a few steps from our fire.

Fortunately his fall was heard; a lantern was
immediately brought, and the poor fellow was soon
drawn up, insensible, but undisfigured and still
breathing.

He was soon revived by the use of
brandy, and seemed perfectly rational, though
unable to move. He was carried down the next
day in a litter constructed of a bullock's hide, to
Dr. Herrick's, where he received every possible
attention.

His case, however, was a hopeless one, for
his spine had been injured just below the
neck; and after lingering a week he expired on
the morning of the 12th.

His gentlemanly
manners and generous disposition had already endeared
him to our party, and the sad accident which
befell him threw a gloom over the remainder of
our journey.

During the afternoon, the party, being in want
of water, pushed on six or eight miles S. E. to
a well known watering place called Puapua, where
they encamped. At this point the cold
was so intense at night, that a crust of ice half
an inch thick was formed in our calabashes, and
the berries around our camp were frozen hard.

As far as we could judge by the horizon, we were
about a thousand feet lower than the summit of
Hualalai, and accordingly, 8000 feet above the sea.

On account of the failure of this spring as well
as for other reasons, it was thought expedient to
divide the party. Half of them, headed by Pres.
Beckwith, returned to Kaunaloa, and went out to
the lava flow by Gov. Adams' road.

The advance party started again directly for
the crater on Wednesday morning, consisting of
twelve white men and thirty kanakas, with a
few provisions. During this day's march the
rarity of the atmosphere affected us all more or
less, and especially our natives, who seemed un-
able to carry their usual loads. We were slowly
ascending nearly all day. The vegetation grad-
ually became more and more scanty, till it almost
entirely disappeared.

About noon we crossed a recent flow, perhaps
that of 1847, and at 4 P. M. (Feb. 9) after
a march of about twenty miles N. E., we suddenly
found the two active craters, and the lava stream
in its whole extent, immediately below us.

We encamped a mile and a half S. W. of the larger
cone, on an eminence commanding a fine view of
the whole eruption. Large banks of snow and
ice were found within a quarter of a mile from
our camp, so that all anxiety on the score of
water was soon dissipated.

The sight which we enjoyed that night will not
be soon forgotten by any of the party. The jet
had ceased to play, but the two craters were
blowing off enormous columns of steam, and
showers of red-hot scoria, with a noise like that
of heavy surf, or occasionally like discharges of
artillery. Half a mile below the lower crater ap-
peared a cataract of fire, continued for several
miles in a winding river of light, which then di-
vided into a net work of branches, enclosing nu-
merous islands. The branch towards Kaunaloa
still gave a dull red light in a few spots, but the
force of the stream seemed to be directed west,
towards Kona.

Two new streams seemed to be running a race,
as it were, in that direction, and we could see the
forest blazing before them. The next day (10th)
was rainy, and the fog so dense that we could not
move. We moved down a couple of miles, and
encamped on the fresh lava stream, half a mile
south of the principal cone. By the heat of the
steam cracks we boiled our coffee, roasted meat
and potatoes, and melted the snow, which our
natives had brought down in sacks, till we filled

all our water containers. During the day parties
explored the craters.

The two principal cones are about quarter of a
mile apart, the upper one bearing S. E. from the
other. They are about 150 feet high, and are
composed entirely of pumice and small fragments
of lava which were thrown out in a liquid state.

The upper cone was a closed crater, enclosing two
red-hot vent holes or furnaces, several feet in di-
ameter, from which it was emitting steam and
sulphurous gas, and now and then showers of
light pumice. The suffocating gases rendered it
impossible to approach it except on the windward
side. The lower crater, from which the great jet
had been playing two days before, was somewhat
larger, and a great gap was left open on the lower
side, through which a torrent of lava had flowed
down the slope.

We found a third crater, above the two we
have mentioned, which was still smoking, and in
fact we could trace a line of fresh lava, and
scoria cones two or three miles further up the
mountain. The larger cones were in the center of
a still smoking stream, a mile wide, which
must have flowed from a source considerably
higher up.

It was a subject of regret to the party that
they did not have a barometer to measure the ele-
vation of the source, but, taking all things into
account, we think it cannot be less than 8000
feet, and is probably nearer 10,000 feet above the
sea.

The elevation of the "heiau of Umi" is
given by Wilkes at 5000 feet, and we think the
source of the eruption is certainly 3000 or 4000
feet higher.

We slept on the warm lava that night, and
early next morning revisited the lower crater, and
followed the central flow for half a mile, passing
two or three small cones, till we reached the present
outlet, to which the stream evidently has
found its way from the crater by a subterranean
channel.

It was in appearance a pool of blood,
a few rods in width, boiling up like a spring, and
spouting up thick, clotted masses to the height of
ten or twenty feet. One of our party approached
near enough to run his pole into it. On the
lower side it poured in a cataract of molten metal
at a white heat, down a descent of about fifty
feet, with a roar like that of heavy surf.

A strong south wind was blowing, which enabled
us, by holding our hats before our faces, to get
within a few feet of the brink. The lava ap-
peared almost as fluid as water, and ran with a
velocity which the eye could scarcely follow. The
solid fragments which now and then fell in dis-
appeared almost instantly. For several miles the
river was a continuous series of rapids and
cascades.

At length we reluctantly returned to
our camp, a distance of three or four miles across
the fresh lava, which in several places was hot
enough to burn our sandals.

After taking our breakfast, and starting our
natives over the old "pahoehe" along the south bank
of the stream, we returned to the great cataract.

The action had greatly increased during the last
three hours; the pool had become a fountain, play-
ing to the height of 30 feet, and the falling pieces
were fast forming a crater around it, the rim of
which was already 10 feet high, but open on the
lower side to afford an outlet for the torrent.

Two smaller jets were playing above it, which will prob-
ably unite with it to form one crater. The upper one
threw up light pieces of pumice to the height of 60
feet, and was forming a very regular cone.

It was fortunately a clear day on the mountain,
and a strong wind was blowing from the southwest,
so that we travelled for three or four hours along
the very brink of the stream, without inconvenience.

Had there been a danger of any sudden change in its
course, the canal in which it ran varied from 20 to
60 feet in width, and was 10 or 15 feet deep. But
the stream was in reality much wider than this, for
the banks on either side were undermined to a con-
siderable distance. Often we met with openings in
the crust, through which we could see the rushing
torrent a few feet or even inches below our feet.

To describe the scene in English is impossible.
In the English language are adequate to the task. For
the first time we saw actual and actual spray of
liquid lava. As its surges rolled back from the
enclosing walls of rock, they curled over and broke
like combers on the reef. Its form, however, were
higher and more picturesque than those of running
water, on account of its being a heavier and more
tenacious fluid.

There was, besides, an endless variety in its forms.
Now we passed a cascade, then a whirlpool, then a
smooth, majestic river, then a series of rapids,
tossing their waves like a stormy sea; now rolling
in a rapid current, and then breaking into a series
of red-hot stalactites, and then under arches which it
had thrown over itself in sportive mimicry.

The safety with which it could be approached was matter
of astonishment to us all.

After following it six or eight miles, we halted for
dinner on an island, about a quarter of a mile from
the largest jet, and then proceeded down the stream
till 4 P. M. As the descent became more gradual,
the torrent changed its color, first to rose-color, then
to a dark, blood-red; its surface began to gather a
grayish scum, and large drifting masses became fre-
quent. It now began to separate into numerous
branches, and it became more and more unsafe to
place to reach the scene of a new overflow. We
were constantly taking place, and our retreat was liable to be cut off
at any moment. We therefore kept nearer the edge
of the flow, and at length encamped on an island in
the middle. During that night the craters were very
active, and the whole plain seemed to be on fire be-
hind and around us.

The party were called out by four o'clock the next
morning and went up a short distance to observe
a new stream which was pouring down through the
woods to our camp. It was a shallow flow in a high
state of fusion, and was forming smooth "pahoehe."

Its mode of advance through the woods, grinding and
slowly consuming the trees, the surface constantly
swelling over and breaking into a series of small
islands, as that observed at Hilo, and needs no de-
scription. Here we were able to take out as many
specimens in a liquid state as we wished, to insert
coils into them, and if we had carried moulds with
us, we might have forced the liquid into almost any
required shape. We spent the forenoon in following
the stream to the plain, partly crossing it in some
places to reach the scene of a new overflow. We had
been particularly curious to see how clinkers are for-
med, and our curiosity was now gratified. The differ-
ence between "pahoehe" or smooth lava, and "aa"
or clinkers, seems to be due more to a difference in
their mode of cooling than to any other cause.

The streams which form the "pahoehe" are com-
posed of a state of fusion, and cool
suddenly in a mass. The "aa" streams on the other
hand, are deep, sometimes moving along in a mass
20 feet high, with solid walls;—they are less fluid,
being full of solid points, or centers of cooling, as
they might be called, and advance very slowly. That
is, in cooling, the "aa" stream grains like sugar,
and a distance of a few rods looks like an immense mass of half
red-hot clinkers and slag from a foundry, rolling
along over and over itself, impelled by an irresistible
power from behind and beneath. That power is the
liquid stream, almost concealed by the pile of cin-
ders, which has been formed from itself in cooling.

We heard frequent explosions, caused by the lava
penetrating caves and blowing them up. The prin-
cipal stream of running lava which we saw on the
plain, was three or four miles S. E. of the ex-
tremity of the Judd Road, and was moving W.

by N. At 10 P. M. we left the lava stream, and
descended to Umi's temple by a short cut, through
an open forest of "pahoehe." We reached the heiau
about three P. M., and arrived at Mr. Johnson's
about eight o'clock the same evening. The early
division of our party had already visited the flow by
Gov. Adams' road and had returned. We sailed
again from Kaunaloa the following Tuesday, and
arrived in Honolulu Sunday morning. In future
parties would do well to keep to the usual route as
far as the temple of Umi, and then strike directly for

No. 43.

the source, through the belt of open woods by which
we descended. The distance of the source from the
heiau is twenty miles, by a very moderate calculation.

Before closing I cannot forbear to express our obli-
gations to Mr. Thomas H. Paris, for the able man-
ner in which he led our party, and to which its suc-
cess was chiefly owing. Nor must I fail to express
our deep sense of the generosity and unbounded hos-
pitality of our friends in South Kona, and of Cap-
tains Hazard, of the *Manuel Ortiz*, and Moleno, of
the *Marie*, who supplied us liberally with provi-
sions, and would accept of no return.

W. D. ALEXANDER.

Democracy.

There is no democracy in nature. The lofty
mountain rises boldly from the lowly valley, and
the tall cedar or aspiring pine towers above the
humbler trees of the forest. The surface of the
world is every where varied and diversified. The
nucleus of every society is a family. The father is
despotic. When families increase, they form a
tribe. The patriarch of the little community main-
tains the same authority. His will is law, and all
submit to it because it is parental. As these tribes
become more numerous, the most powerful chief-
tain assumes, or is selected for, the supreme com-
mand, and takes the attributes of royalty and the
title of sovereign, while the other magnates occupy
the position of nobles. This is the oldest and most
natural form of government. The combination of
these separate communities gives strength to the
nation, and the centralization of power in one per-
son imparts weight and dignity to the throne. The
first internal struggle is commonly between the
monarch and his nobles, which is hastened or re-
tarded by the personal qualities of the princes. In
this contest an appeal is made by both to the peo-
ple, on the one hand to repress the turbulence or
insubordination of the lords, and on the other to
restrain the despot